

# BECKER 'GUILTY' AS HELL,' ROSE'S ANSWER TO WIFE

## Ex-Gambler Gives Lie to Story He Promised Her He'd Aid Husband.

### TELLS OF MEETING IN SCHEPP'S STORE

#### Never Proffered His Intercession with Governor by Telephone or Otherwise, He Says.

Denying that, as newspapers yesterday afternoon printed, he had sought out Mrs. Charles Becker last week to offer aid to her husband, Jack Rose, principal witness against Becker and the four gunmen, asserted last night that Mrs. Becker appealed to him last Sunday morning to help the condemned man and that she told him she had a message for him from Becker.

"I told her I couldn't do anything," Rose said, "because Becker is as guilty as hell."

Rose was informed of the newspaper stories late yesterday afternoon by his attorney, Bernard Sandler, who arranged the interview last night with Rose, which was held in the home of Reginald Wright Kaufman, the author, at 119 East Thirty-first Street.

"I am not correcting this absolutely false report," Rose said, "for the purpose of hurting the man in Sing Sing, for if one word from me would empty the death houses in Sing Sing and every other prison I would utter it. But I want the public to have the truth and I am going to give it to them."

Denies He Telephoned.

"In the stories printed to-day, it is said I telephoned to Mrs. Becker during the latter part of last week, when Governor Whitman was in town, telling her that I had something important to communicate to her. The stories say further that she said she had no reason to see me, but after I had insisted, she met me in Sam Schepp's jewelry store that night and I told her I would call on her in the morning. Becker's sentence would be commuted. "All of that and all of the rest of the story has no basis in fact. I did not reach this city until last Saturday morning. For the five weeks previous I was in Medford, Mass., continuously, came down here to attend a receiver's hearing."

"Soon after I arrived here two agents from the Becker camp called on me. I told them that I was not interested in the case, but they said they were not to be dissuaded, for the latter feature is unimportant."

"About 11 o'clock Sunday morning, when I was at the Hotel Maryland, I received a telephone call from Sam Schepp. He told me he wanted to see me at once at his jewelry store. I hurried over. With Schepp were two Becker agents."

"I saw Jack Rose resting on the sofa, and was talking about the Becker case with Schepp when the two Becker agents suddenly looked toward the doorway. I turned. Mrs. Becker was standing there."

"She walked up to me and said, 'Mr. Rose, I want to talk with you about my husband. I want you to help him.'"

"As guilty as hell."

"I can't do anything to help him," I said.

"Yes, you can," she replied, "for you know he is innocent."

"Mr. Becker," I answered, "when you say I know Becker is innocent you accuse me of sitting in the witness chair at three trials and swearing away the lives of five accused men. That forced me to say to you something that I would not say under other circumstances. You force me to tell you that Becker is as guilty as hell."

"Mrs. Becker cried. Then she said she would like to talk with me in the open, but I would not go to her home. Then she asked me to telephone her. I said I would. I considered the matter seriously for two days. Tuesday night I told Mr. Fink, secretary of the company in which I am interested, to call up the number Mrs. Becker had given me. But I didn't tell Fink who it was, and tell the person who answered the call that the party who said he would telephone had decided not to."

"Fink came back and said a woman had answered the phone. He said she had asked him to repeat the message, and it was done."

Cannot Help Becker.

"That is the whole story. I can do nothing to help Becker. I have gone to nobody in Becker's behalf. I have seen none of the authorities, nor have I tried to. If the District Attorney or the Governor wish to see me, I shall be at their service during the week I expect to remain here."

The alleged conversation between Rose and Mrs. Becker, quoted in the newspaper, embraced this: "What good is your word?" asked Mrs. Becker. "You'll be a self-confessed murderer and perjurer. Nobody will believe you, no matter what you say."

"That's the only trouble," answered Rose. "People will say I'm responsible for the deaths of Rosenthal and the four gunmen."

"Everybody knows you are responsible for them," Mrs. Becker replied. "Well, I'd rather be responsible for five than six," returned Rose. "Well, I'm going to see Whitman anyway to-morrow and I'll phone you again."

# ARREST AUSTRIAN FOR WILSON THREAT

## Secret Service Agents Accuse Man Held Here of Writing to the President.

Charged with having sent a threatening letter to President Wilson, Rudolph Malick, forty-three years old, an Austrian, eleven months in this country, was arrested last night in his room at 1489 First Avenue by Federal Secret Service agents who had been working on the case for several days under personal direction of Chief William J. Flynn. Malick was locked up in the Greenwich Street police station. He will be arraigned before United States Commissioner Houghton to-day.

While no details concerning the arrest were made public by the officials, it is understood that Malick's alleged threatening letter to the President dealt with the exportation of arms and ammunition to the belligerents. The letter was sent to the White House a week ago and turned over to the Secret Service authorities, who sent special men to New York to find the writer.

Malick, who speaks little English, took his arrest philosophically and readily admitted that he was a son of a salesman. Federal agents are investigating Malick's record, with a view of deporting him as an undesirable alien.

# O. J. GUDE'S SON HELD AS TRAMP

## In Tattered Clothes, with I. W. W. Card, Youth Is Arrested in Kansas.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Hutchinson, Kan., June 30.—A. J. Gude, son of a millionaire of New York, former student of Yale, in tattered clothes that barely covered his body and carrying an I. W. W. card, is in the Reno County jail, a prisoner caught with a collection of tramps rounded up after the murder of V. K. Bradley, an I. W. W. organizer. Bradley's body was found several days ago in a railway cut. He had been beaten over the head and a rope had been drawn tight about his neck.

Dismissed from Yale for cutting classes too often and censured by his father, young Gude, who is the son of O. J. Gude, the Outdoor Advertising Company of America, left his father's New York mansion several weeks ago to "make his fortune."

Lounging in the jail corridor with a half dozen other "down and outers," Gude, who is a native of New York, also carried a sign and a hair badly in need of a trimming, looked anything but a millionaire's son. He denies knowing anything about Bradley's death.

Gude told a story of his trip West and insisted strongly that when he is out of the present trouble he will hasten back to the family residence.

After leaving New York he "hit the trail," getting on to all the tricks of the trade. On his way to the harvest fields he got in with a crowd of I. W. W.'s and was induced to join them.

What little money he had when he started soon was spent, and when arrested he did not have even a pair of socks.

"Pa" Gude has come to his assistance. In a telegram last night, the senior Gude told his son to "sit tight and keep your mouth shut" and he also telegraphed Lieutenant Governor W. V. Morgan to look after the boy's interests.

The authorities have no evidence against the young man, and it is believed he will be discharged.

# HIBBEN FROWNS ON BEER Opposes Liquor in Class Reunion Tents at Princeton.

Princeton, June 30.—John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton University, has put himself on record in a statement in the Princeton "Alumni Weekly" as being opposed to the serving of beer in the class reunion tents at the Princeton commencement day celebrations.

Mr. Hibben said that he felt the time had arrived for a general movement to discontinue the practice. He must not allow Princeton to fall behind in the conspicuous movements of the age in which we live," he declared.

# PTOMAINE KILLS BANKER; TEN ILL

## Cream Cheese Poisons South Norwalk Dinner Party— Others Will Recover.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

South Norwalk, Conn., June 30.—Colonel Edwin H. Mathewson, shoe manufacturer, banker and clubman, died this noon of ptomaine poisoning, caused by eating cream cheese. The other residents of the city are critically ill from the same cause.

Mr. Mathewson was the richest man in Norwalk. He was sixty-seven years old, and was identified with Lounsbury, Mathewson & Co., a shoe firm. He was president of the City National Bank and of many minor institutions, as well as a member of many clubs, including the New York Athletic Club. He was a colonel on the staff of Governor Phineas Lounsbury.

The cheese was eaten at dinner last evening. Miss Maude Evans, a domestic, also ate the cheese and became ill, but is now recovering. Three doctors attended Mr. Mathewson all night.

The other sufferers of the poison are expected to recover.

# RILEY STOPS PRISON BOUT

## Boxing Match, Backed by Warden, Cancelled.

Further evidence of friction between the Superintendent of Prisons, John B. Riley, and Warden Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing is apparent in an order issued from Albany yesterday forbidding a boxing contest planned for July 4 by the Mutual Welfare League. Superintendent Riley holds that a boxing bout is not conducive to good conduct in a prison. Members of the league had matched "Slugging" Chink, a negro, against "Battling" Ryan, a twenty-round boxer for the heavyweight championship of the prison. A purse of \$20 was to go to the winner and \$5 to the loser.

# SLAVER'S FLIGHT FAULT OF RILEY, SING SING SAYS

## Men Blame Superintendent for Prison's Troubles and Rally to Osborne.

### KEEPERS LIE DOWN, WARDEN CHARGES

#### Orders Investigation of Escape and Convicts Offer \$100 Reward for Fugitive.

Men who wear the M. W. L. button at Sing Sing are terribly sore—that's their own expression—at Rocco Scalzo, the second member of the Mutual Welfare League to make a getaway since Warden Thomas Mott Osborne began his reform programme. They are more than indignant at his violation of the privileges accorded to all trustees. That any man should desert the warden and bring dishonor on the league just at this time, when the Osborne regime is under fire from Albany, is a riddle that puzzles "O. K. Bill" Meyers and other members of the Golden Rule cabinet.

From the warden's office, however, there comes the unofficial report that a spirit of unrest engendered in the prison by Superintendent John B. Riley's interference with Mr. Osborne's authority had something to do with Scalzo's decision to skip away. Perhaps he feared that he would be transferred to Comstock or Dannemora, inmates say. Officials at Sing Sing admit with cautious reluctance that the recent drafts ordered by Superintendent Riley have played havoc with the industrial organization. Furthermore, news of the Riley-Osborne difficulty has travelled up and down the tiers of cells. The prison is humming with rumors. Inmates are wondering where they will stand and what treatment will be accorded them if "Tom Brown" should have to leave them.

Men Stand by Warden.

For these reasons, rallying calls to the Mutual Welfare League boys to stand by the warden were heard above the denunciation of Scalzo at the prison yesterday.

A reward of \$100 has been offered by the executive committee of the league for the escaped man's arrest and return to Ossining. Postal cards bearing pictures of Scalzo and all necessary statistics to identify him were sent out by Deputy Warden Johnson, and the police of cities and towns along the Hudson have been enlisted.

It is plain to Mr. Johnson that a keeper's neglect of duty afforded Scalzo a clean lead of six or more hours before the authorities were aware that he had dropped his whitewash brush and mason's trowel by the wall at the north gate of the prison. When the 5:30 preliminary count of men in their cells was taken Scalzo was reported in. The warden said yesterday that he is convinced that the keeper taking the count made a mistake. Scalzo probably walked away shortly after 3 p. m. Tuesday, and was not missed until the last count, at 11:30 that night.

There will be an investigation and charges will be preferred against the official who was remiss in his duty. "Every one was so wrought up over the execution of Joseph Ferri this morning that we could not start the investigation."

Osborne's Story.

Here is Warden Osborne's own story of his talk to the men at chapel while Scalzo was sneaking through the night to freedom.

"Extraordinary circumstances attended this escape. I addressed the

# 22 American Citizens Drowned as U-38 Sinks British Freighter; Report Hints Attempt to Escape

## GOVERNMENT MAY SEIZE SAYVILLE WIRELESS PLANT

### Officials Considering Plan to Prevent Violations of Neutrality.

#### BELIEVE GERMANS DECEIVE CENSORS

##### Naval Authorities Say Long Is- land Station Can Communi- cate with U-Boats.

Washington, June 30.—The United States is seriously considering taking over the wireless station at Sayville, Long Island, one of the two great plants by which direct communication between the United States and Germany is maintained. The other station is at Tuckerton, N. J., already is under government control.

Evidence of alleged violations of neutrality at Sayville, notwithstanding the censorship by the Navy Department, has been gathered by the Department of Commerce. Secretaries Redfield, Daniels and Lansing have conferred at length on the subject, and expect to announce their decision in a few days.

The belief of high naval officers here that the Sayville station is powerful enough to communicate with submarines across the Atlantic, thus making possible the use of American territory as a base of hostile operations, is one of the influences in favor of controlling the Sayville plant. No evidence has yet been gathered to show that communication with submarines ever has been established. Navy officers say, however, submarines could receive messages when coming to the surface, although they probably could not acknowledge receipt.

In Trust for Owners.

Under a recent executive order, President Wilson authorized the Navy Department to take over "one or more wireless stations and conduct a commercial business, holding the net proceeds in trust for the owners. Both the Sayville and Tuckerton stations are privately owned, but the Department of Justice has upheld the legal right of the government, under a recent act of Congress, to appropriate private plants in case of emergencies.

Originally it was possible for the Sayville station only to receive messages from Germany, while the plant at Tuckerton alone was able to send messages to Germany. The addition of some high-powered instruments at Sayville has made it possible, it is said, to equal the work of the Tuckerton station. The new equipment and its character are understood to have raised some question as to the granting of a new license for the plant, and the Department of Commerce is studying some phases of the case.

Officials at the Navy and Commerce departments are in favor of the change.

Continued on page 2, column 5

## TRADE BALANCE IN U. S. FAVOR OVER BILLION

### Figures for Fiscal Year Just Ended \$400,000,000 Above Record.

#### CHIEF GAIN DUE TO FOODSTUFFS

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, June 30.—Breaking all records in the commercial history of the United States, the fiscal year 1915 ended to-day, with a favorable trade balance in excess of \$1,000,000,000, nearly \$400,000,000 greater than the highest previous record.

The favorable balance on merchandise transactions for the eleven months ending May 31 amounted to \$983,117,479, and the returns so far received for June from the thirteen principal customs ports handling 90 per cent of the country's foreign trade indicate excess of exports over imports of not less than \$60,000,000.

Exports for May reached \$273,768,093, \$79,160,671 greater than the highest May record previously made. May imports totalled \$142,234,851, a decrease of approximately \$24,000,000 as compared with the imports for May, 1914, and an increase of approximately \$8,000,000 over the corresponding month of 1913.

Of the imports for May, 1915, 60 per cent entered free of duty, as compared with 62.8 per cent in May, 1914, and 51.6 per cent in 1913.

For the first eleven months of this fiscal year imports amounted to \$1,516,474,900 and exports to \$2,499,592,079. In the import trade there was a decrease of \$219,921,607, or 12.5 per cent, while in the export trade there was an increase of \$292,084,375, or 13.2 per cent compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

The inward flow of gold which became pronounced about the commencement of the current year continued to increase. The current year imports amounted to \$1,516,474,900 and exports to \$2,499,592,079. In the import trade there was a decrease of \$219,921,607, or 12.5 per cent, while in the export trade there was an increase of \$292,084,375, or 13.2 per cent compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

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Department of Commerce experts point out that the immense trade balance is not owing to orders for munitions of war; in fact, manufactures have been less than in the similar period before the war.

"The normal sales of manufactures during peace," said an official statement, "were greater than those under existing war conditions. Because of this fact and the extraordinary shrinkage of exports of crude materials, it is found that the net increase in our total exports has been wholly in foodstuffs."

## FRYE NOTE CALLED PLEA FOR BRITAIN; LUSITANIA CASE DECLARED 'SETTLED'

### Berlin, via London, June 30.—A Reuter dispatch containing a summary of the United States note asking Germany to reconsider her refusal to settle by direct diplomatic negotiations the claim arising from the sinking of the American ship William P. Frye is printed without comment by the Berlin newspapers, with the exception of the "Rundschau."

"Along with the Lusitania incident, which it is true, is settled so far as we are concerned, but is to be looked over again for America's sake, comes an exchange of opinions concerning the sinking of the ship Frye."

The "Rundschau" asks what more America wants than an offer to pay damages. The paper answers the question by saying: "It wants here to influence the German method of marine warfare in favor of England, and absolutely nothing else can be said."

Rejection by the United States of the proposal for prize court proceedings, it contends, is not justified. It maintains damages must be fixed by a prize court, and continues:

"Finally, the American standpoint that Germany has not the right to hinder the shipment of contraband on American ships simply cannot be considered by us. Germany has this right unconditionally, for it is dealing in the protection of its most urgent interests. As to the means wherewith it sees fit to put this right into execution, it does not need any instruction from the United States any more than in the Lusitania case. We offer to pay full damages, and have said so. With that this case, too, is settled so far as we are concerned, at least in principle."

## RUSSIANS FALL BACK IN POLAND FROM VISTULA

### Germans Press Forward to Cut Centre and Get to Warsaw in Rear.

London, June 30.—The Austro-Germans continue their almost unbroken advance in Galicia and over the Polish frontier. The Russians have begun a retreat from the Vistula River and the district of Zamosc, southeast of Lublin, and about twenty miles from the Galician frontier, in Russian Poland, according to the official statement issued to-day by German Army Headquarters.

A brief Austrian official communication received this afternoon indicated that the Teutons were being held up along the Gnla Lipa, but a fuller official statement received later made no such admission, although conceding that hard fighting in this sector was in progress.

On that part of the eastern front to the north and northwest of Lemberg, where the Germans claim the Russians are falling back precipitately, the Austro-Germans have occupied a Polish town, Zawichost, just over the frontier.

Russians in Semicircle.

The present position of the Russian forces covers a great semicircle around Lemberg, the strategic town to the north and to the south of the capital, the Austro-Germans are attempting to roll back.

In the mean time they are hurling great forces at the centre, in the vicinity of Tomasz. The success of this movement would so sever the Russian armies as to leave Warsaw unprotected from the rear, and the desire to checkmate this apparently explains the continued Russian retreat. Rear guards covering his retreat were everywhere attacked and driven back.

Cross Tanew Plain.

"Our troops crossed the Tanew Plain and occupied a better height near Framol and Zaklikow (northwest of Tarnograd). The Teutonic allies' successes east of the Vistula forced the Russians to evacuate position after position on the west bank of the Vistula, and the enemy has been retreating since last night toward the Vistula from strong positions on the Zawichost-Osaw-Sienno front, in Southern Russian Poland. Zawichost has been occupied by our troops."

The Gorgany official communication says:

"Our attacks on the Gnla Lipa are progressing. "East and northeast of Lemberg the situation is unchanged."

"Between the Bug and the Vistula rivers the German and Austro-Hungarian forces have reached the districts of Belz, Komarnow and Zamosc and the northern border of the forest plantations in the Tanew section. Also on a line formed by the banks of the Vistula and in the district of Zwisch, to the east of Zarus, the enemy has commenced a retreat."

"An enemy aeroplane was forced to descend behind our lines. The occupants of the machine were made prisoners."

British Praise French.

"An Australian corps was ordered to co-operate by making a vigorous demonstration. The action opened at 9 o'clock with a bombardment by heavy artillery. The assistance rendered by the French in this bombardment was most valuable."

"At 10:20 o'clock the field artillery opened fire to cut the wire and destroy the Turkish trenches. This was effectively done, and its effects on one of the enemy's trenches near the sea was great. The very accurate fire of the cruiser Talbot and the destroyers Scorpion and Wolverine succeeded in keeping down his artillery fire from that quarter."

"At 10:45 a. m. a small Turkish advanced work in Saghir Dere, known as the 'bomarang redoubt,' was assaulted. This little fort, which was very strongly situated and protected by extra strong wire entanglements, had long been a source of trouble."

Borderers Charge French.

"After a special bombardment by a French mortar and while the bombardment of the surrounding trenches was continued on page 2, column 5

## Washington Officials Anxious to Get Full Facts.

### FEAR NEW STRAIN WITH GERMANY

#### Repeated Attempts to Get Away Would Justify the Act.

##### SOME SHOTS FIRED

Armenian Carried Contraband—  
May Have Been Under Char-  
ter by British Government.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, June 30.—Twenty-two Americans are reported missing as the result of the torpedoing of the Leyland Line steamship Armenian, which was sunk off the coast of Cornwall on Monday by the German submarine U-38. Fifteen of the Americans were negro muleteers. It is stated that one white man, Dr. J. S. Vaso, of Porto Rico, and three negroes were picked up by the submarine.

The Armenian cleared from Newport News on June 17 with a cargo of mules, supposed to be for the British government.

The following statement given out by the State Department is the substance of dispatches received from Consul Armstrong, at Bristol:

"Department has received cablegrams from the American Consul at Bristol, England, reporting that the Leyland Line steamship Armenian, from Newport News, was torpedoed and sunk at 8 p. m., June 28, twenty miles west by north of Trevose Head, Cornwall, by German submarine U-38; that the Marconi house was struck by a shot, and that twenty-nine men were lost and ten injured. The following American horse attendants are missing:

"E. Williamson, address unknown; J. M. Monroe, New Orleans; B. M. Granberry, 415 Washington Street, Montgomery, Ala.; S. R. Sutton, Cartersville, Va.; Harry Stone, New York City; Cattle Carpenter Brown, Harrisburg, Penn.; Dr. J. S. Vaso, Porto Rican; R. H. Brooks or West, chief foreman, naturalized American, London, and the following negroes: Julius, Henry, King and William, Virginia; J. Smith, Portsmouth; Wall, Foley and Little, Newport News; LeRoy, Jackson and John Speed, Richmond; King, Small, Rickert and Oakes, Norfolk."

It is reported to the consul that Dr. Vaso and three of the negroes were picked up by a submarine. Other survivors were picked up by the Belgian trawler Professor Stevens, and transferred to two destroyers at noon yesterday, and brought into Bristol last night."

Washington Officials Worried.

Officials of the State Department are worried over this attack, and further details of the sinking are eagerly awaited. The meagre reports sent by Consul Armstrong give no adequate basis upon which to judge the extent to which the German government can be held accountable for the deaths of the American citizens.

Coming at this time, when the Lusitania case is still keeping the two governments at arm's length, it is feared that should it prove that the Armenian was what she appeared, an ordinary merchantman, not a transport of the British government, it will be extremely difficult for the United States to continue relying on ordinary diplomatic methods. Officials are inclined to believe that Berlin has made a blunder in permitting further complications in the already strained relations. The State Department has asked that more details be sent as quickly as possible.

Consul Armstrong's statement that the wireless apparatus of the vessel was destroyed by a shot from the submarine is interpreted to mean that the Armenian was trying to summon aid and possibly to escape. This is borne out by the fact that the vessel was only twenty miles from shore when attacked, and, being of fair speed, might reasonably expect to escape.

The second Lusitania note defines the attitude of the American government in such cases. The present case is believed to be parallel to that of



## \$50.00 Reward for his capture ROCCO SCALZO

Received from Monroe County, May 10, 1912.  
Escaped from Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, N. Y., June 29, 1915.  
Crime: Importing females for immoral purposes.  
Term: Min. 6 years 4 months; Max. 10 years.

Nativity Italy  
Age 38  
Hair Black  
Height 5 ft. 6 1/2 in.  
Weight 149 lbs.  
Scar at left jaw bone. Large scar at left shoulder blade.

Continued on page 2, column 1  
NOTIFY T. M. OSBORNE, AGENT AND WARDEN OF SING SING PRISON, OSSINING, N. Y.

## Samuel Hopkins Adams

has written a smashing story for next Sunday's Tribune about a store on Broadway below Fourteenth Street. He gives names, and a list of purchases, with a report by The Tribune's Bureau of Investigations on each article. It is a story that will be talked about. Order your Sunday Tribune from your newsdealer.

Read the "Ad-Visor" To-day—Last Page